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THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 16 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 14 April 1991 from His Excellency Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to you (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad E. ROSHAN-RAWAAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/46/50.

READEX FICHE

ANNEX

Letter dated 14 April 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General

Today, 14 April 1991, coincides with the third anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan "On the Principle of Mutual Relations, particularly Non-Interference and Non-Intervention". The Agreements were reached due to the continued efforts of the United Nations, in particular Your Excellency's personal attention as the Secretary-General of this prestigious body, and as a result of the mutual understanding between the two great Powers and the flexible position adopted by the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan during the negotiations. They were signed, in your presence, by the Foreign Ministers of two independent, equal and sovereign States Members of the United Nations, the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, as the High Contracting Parties, as well as by the Foreign Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, representing the two great Powers acting as State-guarantors. These Agreements established not only a firm basis for resolving one of the most complex regional problems, but could have also served, if fully implemented by all the sides concerned, as a means of putting an end to the bloodshed that has been going on for the past 13 years, causing human calamity and the destruction of a developing country such as Afghanistan.

Marking the third anniversary of the signing of these Agreements, it is with deep regret that we note, once again, that Pakistan during this period has complied with none of its obligations derived from the Agreements. On the contrary, violating all accepted norms of international conduct, Pakistan has not only preserved and expanded the military bases and depots of the Afghan extremists, continuing to train, arm and equip them to be sent inside the territory of the Republic of Afghanistan and providing logistical support for them during military operations, etc., but it has also resorted to open and violent aggression against the territory of Afghanistan, using its military units, particularly against Jalalabad, Kandahar, Kunar and time and again against Khost. Instead of making the necessary efforts with the cooperation of the Government of Afghanistan with whom it has signed the Geneva Agreements to resolve the problems resulting from the stay of Afghan refugees on its territory, Pakistan has haphazardly resorted to creating a so-called Shura, an "interim government of Afghan Mujaheddin" under the supervision of its military intelligence, the ISI (Inter-service Intelligence), making all futile efforts to export it to Afghanistan with the might of its military forces.

Pakistani violations of the Geneva Agreements are so well-known, particularly to Your Excellency, being personally in touch with the situation, that they require no further elaboration. Suffice it here to draw Your Excellency's attention to 13,444 cases of Pakistani violations brought to the attention of the United Nations Good Offices Mission to Afghanistan and

Pakistan (UNGOMAP) and to the Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan (OSGAP) through 1,867 notes from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan. The vast dimensions of Pakistani interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, particularly its mobilization of its Army Corps No. 11 and No. 18 along the eastern and southern borders of Afghanistan with Pakistan and the direct participation of Pakistani militia and commandos during February and April 1989 in the fightings in the border provinces of Afghanistan, such as in Jalalabad, Khost, Konar, Kandahar and Paktia, left the Republic of Afghanistan with no choice but to come to the Security Council in April 1989 and, through presenting facts and evidences of Pakistani violations of the Geneva Agreements and on its aggression against Afghanistan, to draw the attention of the States members of the Security Council and of the international community to the grave consequences of Pakistani recklessness vis-à-vis accepted norms of international conduct and the principles of peaceful coexistence, demanding from the Council that it exert pressure on Pakistan to honour its commitments on ending its aggression against Afghanistan and to the principle of non-interference and non-intervention in its internal affairs, and by doing so to put an end to endangering peace and stability in the region.

In the period since the signing of the Geneva Agreements, the Republic of Afghanistan has not only remained sincere to its commitments deriving from the Geneva Agreements, but has also striven to democratize political, economic and social life in Afghanistan through implementing policies aimed at peace and reconciliation among the Afghans. Through putting forward constructive, rational and flexible proposals, it has endeavoured to open the path for inter-Afghan dialogue and the solution of differences among forces involved in the conflict through negotiations that would realize the vast participation in the political life of the country of all political forces and individual Afghan personalities inside and outside the country. At the same time, the State of the Republic of Afghanistan and its armed forces, supported by the people, have found it necessary to stand firm against pressures, sabotage and military attacks, including open Pakistani military attacks and of forces attached to it, entering the third year of its independent defence of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country.

Based on its peaceful foreign policy characterized by friendship and cooperation with all countries in the world, particularly with its neighbours, recently the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, despite the aggressive and expansionist intentions of Pakistan, put forward new proposals aimed at normalizing and improving relations with Pakistan, extending our hand of friendship towards that country.

The Government of Pakistan unfortunately continues to violate the Geneva Agreements and internationally recognized norms and, by attacking the city of Khost with armed forces, artillery and commandos, the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

I have informed Your Excellency through six letters about the facts pertaining to the events at Khost, ranging from the deployment of the Pakistani forces along the proximity of Khost to their direct participation in the fighting inside the city and the actions of the Pakistani military and their extremist subordinates, such as Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, martyred in the course of the attack on Khost, thousands of our defender compatriots, including children, women and the elderly, and the huge number of wounded inhabitants. They completely destroyed the city, plundered the people's property and delivered it to Pakistan. Extremist groups, contrary to Islamic customs, did not bury the victims of this unequal war in accordance with the religious rite of the people. They treat inhumanly the powerless, the wounded and the civilians.

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Geneva Agreements, while appreciating your efforts and good intention towards finding a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem, I would like once again to appeal to Your Excellency, the Secretary-General of the august body of the United Nations and a well-known international personality and draw your attention to the need for giving momentum to the efforts of the United Nations and adopting urgent and effective measures towards the realization of the Geneva Agreements and stopping the Pakistani aggression and interference.

I am confident that the United Nations, which played a constructive role in the successful process of negotiation and the conclusion of the accords, is able to play a further active and historic role in order to bring about a political solution to the problem of Afghanistan in the framework of these Agreements.

ABDUL WAKIL
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Afghanistan